Capital Territory of Delhi had issued a press release in early November, 1995, in which it was stated that renewal of ration cards would be done in respect of only those families whose every adult member had received the photo identity card. However, on 24th November, 1995, the Government of NCT of Delhi clarified that this condition would not be insisted upon and families would be entitled to receive rations on their old cards.

Central Government has advised all State Governments/UT Administrations that photo identity cards should not be made the only means of verification for issue of ration cards since the whole country has not yet been covered by the photo identity card system.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री और खरीद किया जाना

204. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या **खाद्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम एफ०सी०आई० द्वारा खाद्यान्न की बिक्री और खरीद का काम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम में अप्रैल, 1995 में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे;

(ग) उस तारीख तक इनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी आधार पर कार्यरत थे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों से कर्मचारियों के वेतन, अन्य भत्तों, कार्यालयों के रख-रखाव और संचालन पर व्यय की जाने वाली राशि में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1991-92 और 1994-95 के दौरान उपर्युक्त मदों पर मद-वार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अजित सिंह): (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा देश में सैकड़ों केन्द्रों पर खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री और खरीदारी (वसूली) की जाती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम देश में स्थित अपने विभिन्न गोदामों से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली/सम्पुष्ट सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए भी खाद्यान्न जारी करता है।

(ख) और (ग) 1.4.1995 को स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निगम की नामावली पर 65,131 नियमित कर्मचारी हैं। इनमें कोई अस्थायी कर्मचारी नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों तथा प्रशासनिक उपरिव्यय के भुगतान के प्रति वहन किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

मद	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का वेतन/मजदूरी और भत्ता	363.51	587.74	511.86	595.09
अन्य प्रशासनिक उपरिव्यय	44.98	55.37	89.16	41.80
जोड़	408.49	643.11	601.02	636.89

Voluntary Agencies for Welfare of Working Children

205. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary agencies being financially assisted by Government for taking up welfare projects for working children under the Grants-in-aid Scheme in different parts of the country, State-wise/project-wise;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to conduct a

survey regarding identification of child labour engaged in hazardous occupations in different parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) what effective measures Government propose to take to eliminate child labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Under the Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme, financial assistance is being given to voluntary and non-governmental organisations for taking up action programmes/projects for the benefit of child labour. A list of such organisations which are implementing projects with financial assistance given in the statement under.

(b) and (c) During 1995-96 financial assistance has been given to 123 child labour endemic district in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for conducting surveys on Child Labour working in hazardous occupations.

(d) A series of steps have been taken after the announcement of the Prime Minister to eliminate child labour engaged in hazardous occupations in August, 1994. A National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Labour Minister. The NAECL has adopted a plan of action titled "Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour". This plan of action has already been forwarded to all the State Governments/UTs for follow up action. It is proposed to divert 20 lakh children working in hazardous occupations from work into education in a phased manner as under:—

1995-96	2.00 lakh
1996-97	4.00 lakh
1997-98	6.00 lakh
1998-99	6.00 lakh
1999-2000	2.00 lakh

Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) the major activity being undertaken is the establishment of special schools to provide education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care and stipends to the children withdrawn from employment. As per the recommendations of the NAECL, Child Labour Projects to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations have been sanctioned in 63 child labour endemic districts of the country. This is in addition to the 12 on-going NCL Projects. In all, around 136,000 children in 11 states namely, A.P., M.P., Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu are being covered under these projects.

In order to prevent fresh entry of children into hazardous employments, laws protective of children are being more rigorously enforced. In addition, poverty alleviation and income generation programmes of the Governments are being focused on the families of child labour with a view to strengthening them economically in order to enable them to send their children to schools instead of to work.

A massive awareness generation campaign to sensitize people against child labour has also been launched at the central level through major national/ regional dailies. Films and spots have also been prepared for awareness generation through the electronic media for the purpose. Further, assistance has been released to 133 child labour endemic districts for awareness generation activities.

Statement

Name of organization	Name of State	No. of Children covered
Indian Council for Child Welfare	New Delhi	60
India International Rural Centre	Madhya Pradesh	300
Indian Council for Child Welfare	Madhya Pradesh	120
Ruchika School Bhubaneswar	Orissa	250
Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare Bangalore	Karnataka	180
Shramik Vikas Sewa Ashram Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	100
Institute of Psychological & Educational Research Calcutta	West Bengal	1500
Vivekananda Education Society, Calcutta	West Bengal	50
The Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanad, Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	100

Registration of Tobacco Farmers in Andhra Pradesh

*206 SHRI MOHANBABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Board has taken a stiff stance for registration of tobacco farmers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that tobacco Board is not sympathetic towards farmers; and

(c) the steps proposed to facilitate easy registration of tobacco farmers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The registration of tobacco growers is governed by Section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 and Rule 33 and 33A of the Tobacco Board Rules. Tobacco Board had received 45,030 applications for registration of growers in Andhra Pradesh during 1994-95 out of which registration was granted to 44,468 growers as per the aforementioned provisions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The provisions of the Tobacco Board Act and Rules regarding registration of growers and registration of barns are open to review for further simplification.

Variations in Plan Targets

*207. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed in the Eighth Five Year Plan are 'indicative' or 'physical';

(b) if the targtets are merely indicative, what is the correlation between the indicative and physical targets; and

(b) in what manner the position in this respect is at variance with the targets fixed in the earlier Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF